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ment comes into being, whereby all naval powers should agree to restrict their naval forces, however, I would be very glad to join to a reasonable extent if a suitable formula could be found. Therefore I do not insist upon the completion of our so-called eight-eight program.

A ROOSEVELTIAN NOTE

The chairman of the subcommittee of the House Committee on Naval Appropriations, Hon. Patrick Kelley, of Michigan, speaking at the launching of a super-dreadnaught, *The Colorado*, at Camden, N. J., March 22, said:

The question of great navies is very largely a question for Great Britain and the United States. If Great Britain and the United States agree to scrap some of their old ships and stop expense on old craft—reduce the size of the navy from the bottom, not from the top—why, when this new program is completed we could afford, in my judgment, to make a proposition to Great Britain for proportionate reduction from the bottom. Then, with the navy that we would have left, all brand new, the most powerful ships of their kind afloat upon the waters of the earth, we would get along first rate.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Theodore Roosevelt, speaking at the same function, said:

Now there are people who, for one reason or another, are talking against the navy, saying at this period the country should disarm. Some of these people are perfectly sincere pacifists, some of them are perfectly sincere fools, and incidentally they are the same thing.

The average person thinks the battle cruiser a type of ship inferior to the battleship. We want a strong navy, our present program completed, a balanced navy, a navy with a high morale, high as it has always been in the past, and a navy that is at all times capable of going into action.

GERMANY AND REPARATIONS

Appeal to League of Nations—United States Backs Allies

Germany, on March 22, replying to the ultimatum of the Allied Reparations Commission demanding that 1,000,000,000 gold marks be paid on that date, declined to do so, and intimated that already she had paid over to the Allies a sum larger than that required by the treaty as due on May 1. It was suggested that a joint commission of experts fix the value of deliveries already made by Germany, the Republic agreeing that if these experts decided that there was a deficit in the amount due, then Germany would begin negotiations with the Reparations Commission regarding the float- ing of a loan abroad.

On the 24th the Reparations Commission called on the allied governments to devise a way of forcing Germany to pay the amount claimed as due. The German note of the 22d was formally acknowledged, but no recognition given to the plan for a conference of experts. The text of the communication follows:

Replying to your letter, the Reparations Commission has the honor to inform you:

Firstly, according to the Treaty of Versailles, the Reparations Commission alone has the right to place a valuation upon the deliveries made by Germany.

Secondly, the Reparations Commission, by the same treaty, is authorized to decide which among the deliveries made up to date may be deducted from the 20,000,000,000 gold marks referred to in article 235.

Thirdly, neither paragraphs 9 nor 10, annex 2, part 8, con-

cern an eventual hearing of the German Government concerning Germany's capacity for payment.

There is nothing in the Treaty of Versailles which obliges the commission to hear the German Government upon the conditions under which deliveries to make up the 20,000,000,000 marks mentioned in article 235 should be made or appraised.

Waited as Long as Possible

The commission has awaited as long as possible, thinking the German Government would take the necessary measures faithfully to fulfill its obligations under article 235. It now is persuaded such is not the case. The commission demanded payment of 1,000,000,000 gold marks because of the certainty that Germany possessed the sufficient funds to make immediate payment.

Anxious to execute the treaty in a spirit of fairness, the commission did not fail to add that after the 1,000,000,000 gold marks had been paid it would be ready to discuss any further propositions which might be presented by the German Government before April 1, with the view of partly substituting for gold and foreign securities goods, merchandise, or the proceeds of a foreign loan.

Cannot Accept Bonds

We cannot agree with the German Government that in the event of the 20,000,000,000 marks remaining unpaid on May 1 the balance may be settled by the delivery of the German bonds provided for in paragraph 12. The 20,000,000,000 gold marks in article 235 in no way can be confused with the 20,000,000,000 gold marks representing the amount of the first issue of bonds referred to in paragraph 12 of annex 2. The 20,000,000,000 marks in bonds of annex 2 are simply an acknowledgment of debt to be deducted from the reparations general account.

The 20,000,000,000 gold marks of article 235 must be paid in cash, securities, or the equivalent and be used partly, first, to defray the cost of the armies of occupation and the revictualing of Germany in foodstuffs and raw material, what balance being left to be applied to reparations.

The dispositions of annex 2, paragraph 12, concerning the issue of new bonds, in no way modifies the absolute obligation taken by Germany to pay the 20,000,000,000 marks under article 235. In any event, the total amount of 20,000,000,000 marks gold under article 235 must be paid before May 1. The text is imperative and nonfulfillment of this article, as in any other failure of Germany to fulfill her obligations, would entail penalties.

The above fact being stated, there results that the German Government, by replying negatively to the commission's request that it execute the stipulations of article 235, and especially by refusing to make the payment of 1,000,000,000 marks gold due March 23, must be considered in default of fulfilling its obligations and undertakings. Consequently the commission has decided, in conformity with paragraph 17, annex 2, part 8, of the Versailles Treaty, immediately to call the attention to such default of each of the interested powers.

DUBOIS, *President.*

GERMANY APPEALS TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Germany's appeal to the League of Nations against the terms imposed in the Allies' latest reparation demands was based on terms found in the treaty by the German representatives, which, they say, are now being departed from by the Allies, and constitute in themselves an unwarrantable violation of peace. Further, Germany, to be more specific in her criticism, affirms in substance:

1. Regarding the occupation of three towns on the Rhine, Germany points out that, by article 429, evacuation can only be delayed if the Allies are afraid of unprovoked aggression by Germany; further, provision only is made for reoccupation of the territory previously evacuated.

2. Regarding the economic measures, Germany urges that the British, Belgian, and Italian governments had promised

not to apply measures for the partial confiscation of the purchase price of German goods.

3. Regarding the setting up of a special customs régime on the Rhine, the peace treaty only provides for this if necessary to safeguard the interests of the Rhineland people themselves.

ARMY AMERICANIZATION AND EDUCATION

Contingent upon favorable action by Congress at the present session, the War Department plans, Secretary Weeks approving, to give 10,000 youths thirty days' military and physical training, free of expense, in what are to be known as "citizens' military training camps." The program as made public is as follows.

First. The Red course:

(A) To bring together young men of all types, both native and foreign born; to develop closer national and social unity; to teach the privileges, duties, and responsibilities of American citizenship; to stimulate the interest of the youth of this country in the importance of military training as a benefit to the individual taking such training and as an asset vital in the problem of national defense.

(B) To show the public by actual example that camp instruction of the kind contemplated will be to the liking of their sons; will develop them physically, mentally, and morally; will teach Americanism in its true sense, thus stimulating patriotism and self-discipline, resulting in greater national strength, both civil and military.

(C) To qualify young men for service in the reserve.

Second. The White course:

(A) To qualify selected privates of the organized reserves as non-commissioned officers, so that they will be capable of training recruits in the duties of privates and of leading them in active service.

(B) To provide preliminary training for candidates for commissions in the officers' reserve corps.

(C) To provide further military training of those civilians who have completed the Red course or who have had equivalent training.

Third. The Blue course:

To provide more advanced training for warrant officers and selected non-commissioned officers of the regular army, national guard, and enlisted reserve corps and civilians with a view to their appointment as officers in the officers' reserve corps if found qualified.

GERMAN "PEACE SOCIETY" ON REPARATION TERMS

The Executive Council of the German Peace Society, following the Paris Conference, sent to the International Peace Bureau at Berne a statement of its attitude toward the Allies' demands, from which we quote:

Because, long before the war, we were opposed to the demands of the imperialists and militarists, we are today justified in raising our voice against the decisions on the question of indemnities and in appealing especially to the pacifists of those countries with which Germany has been at war.

We are not going into details and only wish to emphasize the main points. It seems to us to be a serious injustice that no mention has been made of discounting the German payments hitherto made (which by us are estimated to be 20 milliard gold marks, is in no way proportionate to the demand that the payment of 12½ per cent on the value of our exports is not to serve to decrease the amount of our debt, but is to be raised simply as a separate tax above the fixed amount of our debt. The obligation to pay increasing annual amounts for 42 years—that is, for much longer than

a generation—is apt to create in our nation the feeling of hopeless slavery, and consequently kill every desire to work.

The amount of the payments, which in the end is six milliards gold marks, is in no way proportionate to the economic power of the German people. The decision of seizing our custom receipts and other so-called safety measures must create unrest seriously involving the peace of the world, since by it an economically highly developed population is to be subjected to a treatment which was formerly deemed necessary in dealing with Turkey or Egypt.

We "pacifists" desire international peace, but see in the Paris decisions only a source of international unrest. If they remain unchanged, the result for Germany will be that constantly growing numbers of the people will embrace either Nationalism or Bolshevism or become the prey of a fatalism, paralyzing all production. Each of these three possibilities is not less serious for the rest of Europe than it is for Germany.

We, the representatives of the German Peace Society, therefore appeal to the pacifists of the rest of the world. We ask them to try their utmost to effect a thorough provision of the Paris decisions at the conclusive conference in London. According to the Treaty of Versailles, Germany is compelled to make restitution for the damages of the World War, as much as it is within its power. However, to impose conditions far beyond its power seems to us to be as unwise economically as it is fatal politically.

We ask the International Peace Bureau to communicate our protest as quickly as possible to the pacifistic organizations affiliated with it.

GERMAN STUDENTS' PACIFIST ALLIANCE

When the German Pacifist Congress met in Brunswick last October it was given special significance by the formation of a Students' Alliance, with its main office in Berlin. Since that time, amid all the difficulties of reconstruction and the additional turmoil created by debate over the Reparation Commission's terms, organization of local groups has gone on, and there are now "centers" at the universities of Berlin, Halle, Leipzig, Jena, Frankfurt, Freiburg, Munich, and Hamburg.

The Alliance, according to an official statement, has for its most important duty that of inspiring academic youth with the spirit of "true pacifism" and at the same time making them active in opposing militaristic propaganda. Naturally it has been crippled in its administrative and organizing work by lack of funds. To date Denmark and Sweden have furnished the most generous contributors.

Resistance, open or secret, to efforts to enter some of the universities and technical schools is officially reported. At the University of Berlin meetings were at first forbidden; but neither sympathetic professors nor students could be prevented from gathering out of the university's bounds.

The group at Hamburg is reported as placing special value on intensive educational work, and is discussing such themes as "activism," "pacifism," Kant's contributions to the peace cause, and "confessionalism and pacifism."

In its foreign relations, the Alliance is making it of primary importance to keep in touch with the friendly press of all countries, not excluding France, through the "Clarte." Its positions on disputed issues are formally made known to officials of the League of Nations. Negotiations are under way for some sort of affiliation with the Peace Bureau in Berne. Through its own journal, *Humanity*, published in Stuttgart, the Alliance defines its position to readers at home and abroad.